# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC LANDS IN ALABAMA. THE EVIL EFFECTS OF AN ACT INCONSIDERATELY PASSED BY CONGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 10 .- One of the last acts passed at the recent session of Congress was that " to exclude the public lands in Alabama from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands." The act originated in the House, where it was passed without any intelligent di-cussion. When the measure was brought before the Senate on Saturday Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, made a long speech in favor of it, while Messrs. Edmunds and Hawley vigorously opposed it. The bill passed, however, by a vote of 34 to 16, every Democrat present voting for it. The new law provides that all the public lands in Alabama shall be subject to disposal only as agricultural lands; that all lands which have heretofore been reported to the General Land Office as containing coal and iron shall first be offered at public sale, and that patents may be assued for any lands heretofore entered in

good faith under the Homestead act. The lands affected by the new law comprise, it is estimated, about 1,537,280 acres of coal lands and 224,000 acres of iron lands. Many of the coal lands are said to be worth from \$10 to \$20 an acre; and ex-Senator Warner, of Alabama, who is familiar with the region, says that in his opinion very little of the area is suitable for agricultural purposes. A like opinion was expressed by Special Agent Purdue, of the Interior Department, in a report made last May. For several years special agents of the Department have been investigating frauds upon the Goverument in connection with these lands, and a good many persons have been indicted for conspiracy, perjury, etc. In conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent yesterday, Commissioner McFarland, of the General Land Office, expressed the opinion that these prosecutions would all fail, on account of the passage of the new act.

In his speech against the bill, Mr. Edmunds showed that the provision that the "lands shall first be offered at public sale" would enable speculators with large capital to drive all small bidders from the field, and enable men controlling large capital to make their own terms with the Government. Mr. Edmunds said:

ment. Mr. Editunds said:

Alla great coal or iron combination there, or a speculating combination, or a railroad combination, has to do to get these lands is to have its employes, the men who dig in the mines, the men who run the trains, the men who keep up the road bed, go out within these fitteen or twenty miles along the line of the railroad and establish their homestead cabins. . Here is the opportunity to consolidate and perfect all these entries.

As the reports of the special agents show, nearly every one of these so-called homestead entries is fraudulent. The pre-emption entries are quite as fraudulent and are still more numerous. Commissioner McFarland, however, is of opinion that these entries will not bar the offering of lands at public sale under the new law. The real design of the authors and promoters of this scheme, which was vigorously pushed in Congress for several years before it succeeded, seems to be clear enough now. The amount of plunder which they hope to carry off may be materially lessened if the law shall be excuted with honesty and vigilance, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Laud Office.

#### THE REVENUE TAX REBATE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-Instructions are in course of preparation in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue prescribing the course to be pursued by collectors and their deputies in determining the amount of the rebate upon the tobacco tax. When completed they will be forwarded to the collectors, and a copy will be placed in the hands of every special taxpaver who will be entitled to a rebate. They require an inventory to be taken by the claimant on May 1. The correctness of the inventory and the justice of the claim based upon it are required to be certified by the dealers on affidavit and verified by two reputable citizens.

The papers will be submitted by the collector to one of his deputies, who will make inquiries in regard to the credibility and integrity of the claimant and his two certificates. The deputy, having satisfied himself, will append his own certificate, in accordance with the facts, and return the papers to the collector. The latter will schedule all the claims of his district, and forward them to Washington for final examination and action by the Dent. Rebates allowed to dealers will be paid by Treasury drafts when an appropriation is made. Manufacturers may be paid in stamps at the reduced rates. It is not likely that the claims will be ready for payment before the meeting of Congress, so the failure of Congress to make an appropriation at the last session for the purpose will not be a cause of embarrassment. It is supposed that the claims allowed will problem about 200 000.

## THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LEASES.

WASHINGTON, March 10. - The Secretary of the Interior to-day formally leased to to Carroll T. Hobart, of Fargo, Dakota, Henry F. Donglas, of Fort Yates, Dakota, and Rufus Hatch, of New-York, a number of small tracts of land in the Yellowstone National Park for a period of ten years. The lease comprises seven tracts of land, aggregating ten acres, and it is provided that the several parcels of land shall not be within one-quarter of a mile of any of the geysers or the Yellowstone Falls. The term of the lease is ten years from March 9, 1883. The parties of the second part agree to construct one principal hotel at the Mam-moth Hot Springs to cost \$150,000, and contain not less than 250 rooms. They further agree to construct six smaller hotels upon plans to be hereafter approved by smaller hotels upon plans to be hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior, at the following points; One near the geysers; one at Riverside Scatnor; one at Great Falls, and one on the banks of the Yellowstone Lake. It is provided that at the expiration of the ten years the value of the buildings and other permanent improvements, belonging to the lessees, shall be determined by arbitratien, and they shall become the absolute property of the Government upon the ratification of the appraisement and appropriation of the amount agreed upon, with a provise that nothing contained in the lesse shall be construct to had the Government to any compensation. The annual zental agreed upon is \$2 per acre. The lessees agree to observe all the rules and regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park, and to submit to the Secretary for his approval a schedule of charges for accommodating the public.

## RULES FOR STEAM VESSELS.

Washington, March 10 .- The Secretary of the Treasury to-day approved the rules and regulations and amendments to the same adopted at the recent meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam

meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels. The changes are as follows:

Amendment to rule 4, requiring affidavit of local inspectors as to the genuineness of samples of from sent to supervising inspectors for test; amendment to rule 23, regulating location of steam fire-pumps and exempting ferryboars from provisions of the rule; amendment to rule 13, relating to life-boats, modifying former rule, which was claimed to be in many cases impracticable; amendment to rule 14, requiring that all rubber or canvas life-raits shall be kept inflated at all times; amendment to rule 57, requiring the officers and crews of river passenger steamers to be discuplined in fire drill, and to keep a station bell; resolution requiring a new blank form for applicants for licenses as officers of steam vessels; the amendment in regard to the form of certificates of inspection; the amendment reduction of area on hignest tensile strain; the amendment requiring automatic plugs on all metal incomment requiring supervising inspectors to inform local inspectors in their districts of their final action in cases of appeal from decisions of local boards.

The Secretary also approved the following devices for

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Life-boats, life-preservers, beat-plugs and safety-valves, and the regulations for the government of the haspecters of foreign steam vessels.

CHARGES AGAINST ARCHITECT HILL. Washington, March 10 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to investigate the charges against James G. Hill, supervising architect of the Treasury. These charges were filed about ten days ago. Secretary Foiger declines to make public the particulars or the nature of the charges or the name of the person by whom they are preferred. Mr. Hill says he knows nothing beyond the fact that charges have been madagainst him. He believes that they are simply old charges revamped. While nothing definite concerning charges revamped. While nothing defines constructed the frequency bepartment, it is understood that they allege general mismanagement, or ruption and malfeasance in connection with the work on public buildings. It is said that one of the charges is that Mr. Bill is a member of a granite ring which is alleged to have derranded the Government of large sums of money during his term of office. Representative Murch, of Maine, is said to be the version was makes the charges. person who makes the charges.

road car is made the subject of another statement by Dorsey, to the effect that he never knew any such person as J. B. Bissell, and consequently never gave him a check for any amount whatever, and he reiterates the denial of the existence of any check to "J. B. B."

#### AMERICAN EMIGRANTS IN LIBERIA.

Washington, March 10 .- Letters received in this city announce the arrival in Liberia of the bark Monrovia, with emigrants from the United States, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. They landed on December 18, and proceeded on the steamer St. Pauls for Brewerville, where they are to settle. A citizen writes: "This company of emigrants are of the

#### A NOVEL CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- Thomas Worthngton, of Ohio, to-day entered suit against E. W. Keightley, Third Auditor of the United States Treasury for \$50,000 damages, on account of what are described by the complainant as "hundreds of false, malicious, ibelious and groundless allegations, calculated and in tended to prevent the payment by the United States tended to prevent the payment by the United States Government of the plaintiff's just claims" for army sup-plies turnished the volunteer troops at Camp Deculison, Ohio, in 1861. The complaint sets forth that the allega-tions referred to were made by the Taird Auditor in various official reports and letters written by him in re-gard to the plaintiff's eighm, and addressed to President Hayes, to the Assistant Secretary of the Tronsvry, and to Congressman Butterworth.

#### A CONGRESSMAN'S PAY WITHHELD.

Washington, March 10 .- The question of whether the Treasury Department can legally wichhold the pay of members of Congress who are indebted to the Government, is exciting considerable attention just now. The First Controller of the Treasury assumes that it can, and so informed the Treasurer in the case of Representative Ochiltree. The Solicitor of the Treasury is inclined to doubt the legality of such a decision. He had an interview with Secretary Folger this afternoon had an interview with Secretary Folger this atternoon, and made the point that it might be considered wrong as a matter of public policy to withhold the salary of a representative of the people, as tending to interfere with his constitutional prerogatives. Secretary Folger now has the question under consideration. Representative Controller protesting against his action in advising that his salary be withheld from him until the settlement of his accounts as Marshal of Texas.

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Washington, March 10.-The members of the Civil Service Commission called at the Executive dansion this afternoon and had a short conference with the President in regard to the general plan of operations to be observed in carrying the law into effect. It was ngreed that the Commission should prepare a set of rules in regard to the questions under their jurisdiction, and submit them to the President for his approval. The selection of a chief examiner under the Commission has not yet been agreed apon.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Saturday, March 10, 1883. THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT FORTRESS MONROE. - The President will make a short visit to Ferress Morro-next week. He is feeling somewhat indisposed, and takes the trip for the benefit of his health. He has not yet decided whether he will subsequently make a trip to Florida.

INDIANS AND CIRCUS AGENTS .- Agent McGillieuddy at the Pine Ridge, Dakota, Indian Agency, denies the re-port that Indians have left that agency to join a circus-troupe. He understands, however, that an agent for a prominent circus combination has induced a number of Omaha and Winnebago Indians to join the troupe.

THE TREATY WITH MADAGASCAR.-The Malagasy Am bassadors are employing their leisure time in seeing the sights of Wassington. Certain formalities connected with the ratification of the treaty were gone through with at the State Department to day, and the ratification will be practically completed on Monday, although the closing forms will be transacted in Madigascar.

AN IMPORTANT LAND CASE.-Roscoe Conking and ther counsel in the Chandler-Porterfield scrip case made argument before the Servetary of the Interior to-day. The Chandler case involves little to valuable lands burdering on the suall Saint Marie River, Michigan. Chandler's claim had aiready been rejected by the Secretary, but a reargument was allowed to determine more specifically the applicability of Porterfield scrip.

APPLICATION FOR BOND REDEMPTION .- Secretar APPLICATION FOR BOAD REDISTRIBUTE.—Selectory
Folger has received an application from the State of
New-York, through the State Controller, for the redemption on April 1 of \$2,000,000 of United States bonds embraces in the last call, which will insture on May 1, with
interest only to the time of recemption. As the Government would thereby save one montars interest, the Secretary is inclined to assent to the proposition.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William E. Hopkins, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, December 28, 1882, has been extended two months, and the leave of absence granted Colonel August V. Kautz, 8th Infantry, February 2, 1883, has been extended four months, wi

Passed Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson has been ordered to duty on the Coast Survey. Lieutenaut-Cour mander George C. Rester has been detached from th Minnesota, and has been ordered to duty as executive officer of the Nipsic. Leave of absence for six months has been granted to Passed Assistant Paymaster A. K. Michler, with permission to leave the United States. Commander F. J. Higginson has been detached from the command of the Miantonomoh, and placed on waitin orders. Lieutenants William A. Morgan and Coaway H Arnold, Naval Cadets Robert B. Higgins and Ward P Winchell, and Chief Engineer Augustus H. Able, from the Miantonomon and placed on wniting orders; Lieu tenant William Little and Master York Noel from the Miantonomoh, and ordered to duty on board the re ceiving ship Colorado; Assistant Paymaster S. L. Heap from the Miantonomoh, and ordered to settle his ac counts and then await orders; Passed Assistant Engineer Witham S. Moore from the Tallapoosa, and placed on

The United States steamship Adlance salled from Key West, Fla., this morning, for New Orleans.
Chief Engineer W. H. Shock has submitted to the Naval Advisory Board full and complete plans and specifications of the engines and machinery proposed for the iron-clads Purrian, Moundnock, Amphitrite and Terror. Chief Engineer N. B. Chark, has been instructed by the Naval Advisory Board to prepare crawings in conformity withviews of the Board, in order that proper targets for testing the merits of deflective armor may be constructed. Captain Ramsay, superintendent of the Naval Accademy, has requested the Secretary of the Navy to have the repairs upon the practice-snip Dale completed as soon as possible.

the repairs upon the practice sup Face coops as possible.

Rear Admiral Nicholson, commanding the United States naval forces on the European station, reports to the Navy Department his arrival in the flag-ship Lancaster at Southampton, England, February 20, and his proposed departure on February 25 for Havre, France. Under date of Porte Grande, Cape Verde Lands, Commander Albert 8, Barker reports his arrival tuere in the United States steamship Enterprise on Feb

#### ands, Commander Albert S. Barker re-tuere in the United States steamship E-ruary 2, after a passage of thirty days. THE PEABODY BONDS TO BE PAID.

BALTIMORE, March 10 .- Recently, Enoch Pratt, treasurer of the Peabody Institute, appealed to the General Assembly of Tennessee to pay the interest on and to make provisions for the final payment of bonds of that State given by George Peabody, the philanthroof that State given by George Peabody, the philanthrs pist, to establish in this city an institute for the highe branches of education for the use and benefit of all cit. Zens of the United States. Mr. Pratt is informed that of Wednesday last, a bill for this purpose was introduced in the senate and House of the Teunessee Legislature and he, with the Board of Trustees and the public of baltimore, desires to excress their gratification as the haldmore, desires to excress their gratification at partial act of justice by the Legislature of that State.

## THE MUTUAL UNION REFUSED RELIEF.

CHICAGO, March 10 .- Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Cours, this morning rendered his final decision in the case of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company. He emphasized his former opinion that the Mayor's action in cutting the wires was unlawful and actionable, but held that as the Mutual Union rights had terminated under the charter the Court could not order the wires repaired, or prevent the city from carrying out the ordinance which prohibited the string-

TRENTON, March 10 .- John West and James Martin, employes in Roebling's Wire Mill, fought a prizefight last night in Lover's-lane, a secluded byway in Chambersburg. A large number of iron-workers were present. At the close of the twelfth round Martin, who was badly punished, went down, and the fight was given to West.

A DENIAL BY S. W. DORSEY.

Washington, March 10.—The Denver dispatch stating that it had been discovered that S. W.

Dorsey's "J. R. E." check for \$2,000 had been given to

THEIR ANNUAL REPORT FILED. A DECREASE IN CRIME IN THE CITY LAST YEAR AS COMPARED WITH 1881.

The annual report of the Board of Police Justices, which was filed with the County Clerk yesterday, contains some interesting statistics relating to the business of the police coarts and the Court of Special Sessions during the year 1882. The justices appear to take great pride, in view of recent statements made by members of the Church Temperance Society, in calling attention to the apparent fact that there was a decrease in crime in this city last year as compared with the previous year. The number of persons arraigned in the police courts was less than in the previous year, though the decrease amounted to less than one-half of one per cent. "It is a matter for congratulation," the report states, that the rapidly increasing population of the city has not developed an accompanying increase

The following table shows the number of persons

Year.	Total cases dis- posed of.	Arraigned.		Total
		Male.	Female.	held.
1874 1875 1876 1877 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1881	84,399 87,307 79,865 78,533 65,344 68,477	60,213 60,331 63,789 57,859 56,004 46,631 49,901 48,998 49,625	24,608 24,068 23,518 22,006 22,529 18,713 18,670 16,137 17,242	49,251 54,655 57,086 51,696 51,786 42,876 46,356 45,306 47,146

The year 1882, compared with 1881, shows a decrease of 268 in the number of prisoners, while compared with 1874 it shows a decrease of 17,954, being 21.16 per cent in nine years, or an average annual decrease of 2.35 per cent. The Justices seem to think that the police are as efficient now in

annual decrease of 2.35 per cent. The Justices seem to think that the police are as efficient now in making arrests as they were in 1874. There were 745 persons arrested for burglary during the year, of whom 9 were women. There were 20.695 arrests made for intoxication—an increase of 467 over the previous year. The airests for disorderly conduct were 21.796. There were arraigned as suspicious persons 1.273 men and 102 women, all of whom were discharged.

Although there has been a large increase in the number of persons committed to insome asymms within recent years, there has been a large decrease in the number of persons commitments by the Police Justices on this charge. In 1874 there were committed on the charge of insanty 1,353 persons, while last year the number was only 603.

An interesting part of the report is that in relation to the violations of the Excise laws. The number of persons arraigned on this charge last year was 1,282, and in 1881 1,335, while in 1873 there were 4,121 arrests on this charge. The Justices again call attention to their previous reports on this snaject. They assert that "clearly the present laws are not too stringent, as they are now administered. The very large number of unlicensed grog-shops and thousands of drunkards prove this." After asserting that the criminal courts can now administer the Excise laws with no probability of erroneous interpretation, they add: "All citizens who are unwilling to give encouragement to intoxication among us are in favor of closing up places unlicensed to sell intoxicating beverages. And dealers themselves who have paid for and received their licenses are not willing to have others sell without a hecuse. The history of our courts shows that whenever one of these cases is on trial conviction by the jury is as readily obtained as in other cases of misdemeanor." The Justices assert that whenever one of these cases is on trial conviction by the jury is as readily obtained as in other
cases of misdemeanor." The Justices assert
that they cannot be charged with neglect of duty, as all they can do is
to hold an offender for trial at the General
sessions in the limited sum of \$100. The police
officers often arrest the same man several times,
take him before the magistrate, who after hearing
the case goes through the form of taking the defendant's recognizance to the General Sessions, and
the defendant, regarding the matter as finally disposed of, years at the policeman, returns to his unauthorized traffic and continues in open deflance of
the law to retail his fiquors by the glass. Some of the
police officers occome disgusted at this and shut
their eves to gross violations of the statute.

The Police Justices think that there is no call for
the special law in tayor of liquor dealers limiting

the special law in tayor of liquor dealers limiting bail in such cases to \$100. And as these cases are not trief at the General sessions as now condituted there ought to be a Part III, created for that court to try such cases in oreise the law should be changed so as allow excise cases to be tried by jury at the

Special Sessions.

Heretofore the Justices have been changed at Special Sessions every two weeks or so. The Board has now arranged so that three Justices will sit permanently in that court for the term of one year. manently in that court for the term of one year, and this, it is thought, will improve the character of the court. The Justices think that the law should be so amenaed as to authorize them to admit to bad after commitment for trial. The amount of fines collected in the police courts last year was \$75,591, as compared with \$63,340 in 1881. The nativity of the persons held for trial, convicted or committed, was as follows: United States, 23,048; Ireland, 16,422; Germany, 3,993; Engand, 1,505; Scotland, 517; France, 372; Italy, \$23; other countries, 769—total, 47,149.

## DISCUSSING THE BUILDING LAWS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF BUILDERS

AND ARCHITECTS.

There was a meeting of builders and architects last night in the rooms of the Madison Exchange Club, at No. 1,124 Lexington-ave., to consider the proposed new building law prepared by Bureau of Buildings and now before the Legislature. The meeting was one which had been referred to several times by Inspector Esterbrook as immical to his administration of the present building laws, and it indulged in some conlemuation of the Inspector's bureau and the reforms that had grown out of the position taken by him. There were also some criticisms of the old Building Department and plain charges of corruption against its officers. There were about forty firms represented; among them George M. Williams, Cuarles Buck, O'Rently Brothers, McCafferty & Buckley, Charles Grabam & Sons, John Davidson,

& Buckley, Charles Granam & Sons, John Davidson, Lynde Brothers, E. D. Connelly & Son, J. & Grandell, John Murphy, Richard C. Jones, Daniel Hennessy, Ira E. Doying and Authony Mowbray. Mr. Williams was called to the chair, and Thomas Graham acted as a cretary.

George W. Da Cuaha suggested that the law ought to be amended so as to prevent the erection of ten-story buildings. He said that the burning of such buildings when the fire started from below would cause the loss of hundreds of lives. Doors ought also to be hung on spring butts so that they would always close after persons had passed through them. In his judgment no house should be over four stories high.

Thomas Graham said that the new law preserved all the bad features of the old, including line and imprisonment for violations. He viewed it as an imquitous measure and moved that a committee to appointed to suggest amendments to it. He said that he knew of one contract amounting to \$743,000, which had been abandoned because of the harassing which came from the Inspector of Buildings.

Resolved, That the owners, architects and builders represented in time meeting are actuated by no selfish

He offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the owners, architects and builders represented in this meeting are actuated by no selfish motive, but desire to see a oulding law passed that will secure safety to life and property, and at the same time leave individual fasts and contrivance free scope, and that the law now before the Legislature fails signally in this respect and should be systematized and simplified; that we object to naving crude schemes of construction force i upon as by authority of law, without an opportunity of maxing ourselves heard when our knowledge and experience may have taught us better means of arriving at the desired resonts.

That the proposed law perpetuases and even increases in the hands of the Superintendent an unwarranted and dangerous power, such as no man can be safely intrusted with.

That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair

risted with.

That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair
o receive suggestions as to changes in the proposed law. to receive suggestions asto changes in the proposed law. The resolutions were adopted, and the chairman appointed the following committee: Chatles Buck, George W. Da Cunha, John J. Burchell, Cornelnus O'Reilly, R. W. Buckley, James E. Lynde, John P. Reid, jr. Subsequently the chairman and secretary of the meeting were added to the committee. Mr. Da Cunha, speaking of the corruption made possible by the law, said that when he was a member of the Committee of Twenty-one he had found man after man who had proved that he could buy man after man in the Budding Department, from the Inspector down. The old law purposely made the walls too thick, he said, so that budders could have them cat down by paying for the privilege.

The HUDSON OPEN TO POUGHKEEPSIE.

Newburg, March 10.—The steamtug Cheeney reached Poughkeepsie early this afternoon, having broken the way for the David S. Miller, thus opening navigation for the season between Poughkeepsie and New-York. Both boats were welcomed by the ringing of bells and the blowing of waistles.

A PRIZE FIGHT IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, March 10.—John West and James

Ilege,
Orlando B. Potter, being cafled on to address the meeting, said that he had come to listen. He approved however the manner in which the builders had taken up the discussion of the new bill. It was a very important law and deserved careful consideration. He had had experience which ied him to believe there was corruption in the old department, but not still be improved, and among one or two other things he improved, and among one or two other things he improved, and among one or two other things he improved, and among one or two other things he improved, and among one or two other things he improved, and a mong one or two other things he improved, and a mong one or two other things he improved, and a mong one or two other things he improved, and a mong one or two other things he improved as well, if not better, was in the interest of somebody who owned a stone quarry. or somebody who owned a stone quarry.

It was agreed to meet again on next Saturday evening in the parlor or the Sturtevant House.

## MEETING OF THE LINN EAN SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the New-York

Judge Bissell" in payment of losses at cards in a rail- WORK OF POLICE JUSTICES. | corresponding secretary and treasurer, M. T. Lawrence recording secretary, L. S. Foster.

## THE BARNUM AND LONDON CIRCUS.

The Barnum and London Circus will open at the Madison Square Garden on March 26. Already the management is busy preparing for the season. For the last few days workmen have been boarding up the exterior of the large building on three sides-Madisonave., Fourth-ave. and Twenty-sixth-st.-and in a short time this stretch of fence will be covered with righly colored animals, curiosities and performers. At Bridgeport the gymnasts, athletes, riders and other attractions are engaged in getting the winter's fro-t out of their joints. Steamers from Europe are bringing curious additions to the prospective programme and advertisements are being answered by those desiring to fill the scores of minor positions still open. Everybody must report at the Garden on March for duty, and rehearsals will then begin.

"We have 600 people with the show," said Mr. Hutchinson, one of the partners, yesterday. " Of these, 150 are performers and 160 agents and bill posters There was a time, and not many years ago, when I knew every man in our employ by name. But now there are scores whom I would pass on the street and not know

"Old John Robinson's son," he continued, "was in here the other night, and some other old-timers. He remember-d when a bill trank of paper would advertise a 'show' for two weeks. It was carried ahead in a light wagon. Now we have five advertising cars and an army of bill-posters."

agon. Now we have five advertising cars and an army bin-posters."
And the receipts which cover these expenditures!"
"Here are some of them," answered the manager, sailing out a last year's book. The orgares averaged 10,000 a performance. The returns in Boston for the cird week in June, 1882, were nearly \$75,000.

The only difference from the usual arrangement of the attrior of the Garden will be the building of a stage on he space formerly occupied by the middle ring. This till be raised, and fifty by sixty feet in dimensions, here will be athlette sports, the reproduction of a dual by Frence experts, and similar attractions. Jumbo will, of course, reappear. A letter was received from Engand latery con analog three pieces of candy. It was addressed with muca simplicity: "Jumbo, care Earnum, America."

dressed with muon simplicity: "Jumbo, care Barnum, America."
Last fall a contract was made by agents of the circus in Paris with persons area Nuina to bring to this city a number of the marves of that country. The Nuthans are to come here provided with their spears, war weapons, household utensite, etc., so as to afford a good picture of their life. The expenition to secure these people left Hamburg, Germany, in has November with \$25,000 in silver in may, under the command of agents of Meesrs. Barnum, namey & Hutchinson. If the expedition has been successful its arrival in Hamburg may be expected so in. The Nucleus are said to be very peculiar in their mouses of life, and it is stated that none o, them has ever been in this country.

#### ICELAND AND ITS PEOPLE.

Samuel Kneeland delivered a lecture last right at Cooper Institute upon "Iceland, the Land of Desolation." The lecture was illustrate I by a large number of pictures thrown upon a screen, representing the sen ery of Iceland and the neighboring islands, and depicting the towns and the people in their strange cos tumes. Mr. Kneeland spoke in part as follows:

times. Mr. Kneeland spoke in part as follows:

"There were five Americans in our party which visited Iceland in August, 1874, at the time of the Millennial Celebration there. The five were Bayard Taylor, Dr. Isaac Haves, Matat Halstead, Cyrus W. Field and myself. At the principal fown of the Orkney Islands we saw a great cathe iral more than seven centuries old. The caurch was built by an Earl who had vowed that if he gained a victory over the Scots he would erect a monument which should be the wonder of future generations. The wools population of the tows, 1,200 in number, could be comportable accommodated in the building. The people of population of the town, 1,200 in number, could be coin-lortable accommodated in the building. The people of one town in the Orkners have a convenient and inexpen-sive method of obtaining divorces. If a marrier comple-wish to separate, they go to a little charact in the town and publicly amounce the fact. Then one walks out of the south door and the other at the north door. This completes the cere may and the two people are ready to form a new altiance. In lecland, as in the other northern islands, the houses are made of tarred boards with roofs of sod. The sod is often covered with a thick growth of grass, and is used as a pastiring place for sheep and goat with a comical ef-fect.

The capital of iceland we did not find to be a dirty town, although there was an unpleasant odor of ash everywhere. Many of the citizens of the place are rich for that region. They derive their wealth from coldshing, so that in Iceland, if anywhere in the world, there is a codinsh aristocracy. The King of Denmark was present at the celebration. He was not regarded with particular reverence by the people, who are still stanneh republicans. Some of them would int their latts to him; others would not. They attainessed him as Sir, never as 'Your Majesty,' and he was regarded more as a curiosity than anything else. In many windows at the capital we saw have curiosity and he was regarded more as a curiosity than anything else. In many windows at the capital we saw have curiosity, and we nearly toon a number of houses the somais of planos. America and Americane are held in the highest esseem by the people. Longfellow is the tayorite American with them, and his poems, especially those upon Norse subjects, are minea read by them. The leclanders are very scholarly. One guide whom we employed, a lad seventeen years old, conto speak English, German, French, and Lath, and was well asquanted with the world's history. There is regularly only one pollesman in the capital, but the force was increased to two wais the forcismers were there at the celebration. In the public libraries American books are predominant, and every one knows the last type of the country from the time of its discovery by their fellow countryman, Erio the Red." et. The capital of iceland we did not find to be a dir:

## DISCORD AMONG ANTI-MONOPOLISTS,

F. B. Thurber and L. E. Chittenden were t happy yesterday. When the former organized the ter both were of the opinion that there would be no opportunity for discord to enter the closely guarded doors of the organization. Its membership was practically to its councils, and he and Mr. Chittenden supposed that any one who entered there left all thought of independence behind. They were dismayed, therefore, to learn at the meeting on Thursday night that there were actually members of the L ague who had the boldness to charge Mr. Chittenden with making use of it to further his pri vate and personal ands, and who also insinuated that Mr. Thurber was in " caboots " with Mr. Chittenden, whatever that may mean. The proper way to suppres these rebels was what troubled Messrs. Thurber and Chittenden yesterday. "Why," said one of their friends, if this rebellion goes on, the first thing we know th oleomargarine butter, and glucose-honey trade an other like matters, and you know Thurber could never

other like matters, and you know Thurber could never stand that."

All this trouble grows out of the fact that some time ago the League appointed a committee to go to Albany and arge investigation of methods of life insurance companies. While this committee was in Albany, Mr. Chittenden appeared there privately to oppose the very thing the committee was sent there to accomplish. This led to the charge that the request for the investigation was a put-up job" in order that some members of the League might secure employment from the insurance companies to oppose it. William S. Manning, John Morris, and other members of the League, charge that Mr. Chittenden was so employed by the insurance companies notwithstanding his prominence in the League, Wilde Mr. Chittenden seknowledges that he was in Albany opposing the investigation, he and Mr. Flurier say that such a charge comesting the investigation, he and Mr. Thurber say that such a charge comesting the investigation, he and Mr. Thurber say that such a charge comesting committee "appointed, after the manner of Tammany Hall. It was said vesterday that there would be an end of insubordination at the next meeting of the League.

## THE CASE OF THE MISSING BRIDE.

Maria Solger, the young woman who was to married this afternoon, but who left her home on Thursday, had not returned last night. A TRIBUNE re-porter called at the house, Na. 458 West Twentyeventh-st, and was shown the wedding ring which was

porter called at the house, NS. 458 each reconverse centh-st, and was shown the wedding ring which was to be given the bride to-day. Her sister Julia said: "I cannot understand why Maria went away without telling me where she was going. She and I are alone in the world, having lost our father a long time ago and our mother three years ago. We have always attended the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian church, of which the Bev Dr. E. N. White is pastor, and he was to perform the ceremony to-morrow.

"My sister has known John Ould, the prospective bridegroom, for about a year and they have been engaged for three months. He is a bar-tender at Tentanve, and Fity-second-st., and on Thursday he asked sister to purchase the wedding ring, as he was too biasy to do so. She bought the ring, and about 7 o'clock that night she left the house with the material for her wedding dreas. She said that she was going to the dress-maker's.

"There had been no lovers' quarrel between the couple that I know of. Mr. Ould did not know that sister was missing until to-day, and when we told him he cried like a clidid. Sister has had one or two fits, but none within three months. It is possible that she has been seloed with a fit and taken to a hospital. There are two detectives now looking for her. About fifty invitations to the weedding were sent out."

## AM USED BY "THE SILVER KING."

The inclement weather yesterday prevented the members of the Japanese Embassy, who are now in this city from seeing so many "sights" as they had planned for the day. The Minister and his secretary, acplanned for the day. The Minister and his secretary, accompanied by Mr. Jakanashi, the Japanese Consul,
drove about the streets. They had expected to inspect
the Brooklyn Bridge, but postponed their visit there
until to-morrow. In the evening all the members of the
embassy, accompanied by the Consul, attended Wallack's
Theatre and saw the "The Silver King." One of the secretaries said that it was the most amusing thing he ever
saw. In the afternoon the Minister and his suite called
on General Grant, with whom he became acquainted in
Japan. The visitors will yielt the Tombs and other publie institutions to-day and also some of the more promiment churches and the Cathedral and probably dinwith General Grant to-night. They will remain in this

## SHOOTING HIMSELF IN DESPAIR.

John Eddy, a young man twenty-two years of age, living at No. 528 Flushing-ave., Brooklyn, committed suicide last evening. He had been living with a night, a paper on "Zoological Lexicography" was read by L. S. Foster, and the following officers were elected:

President, E. P. Bicknell; vice-president, H. B. Dalley:

left her, sending a note to his mother, declaring that she would never again see him alive. Returning to his rooms he sent the woman Morse on an errand. She had returned and was ascending the stairs when she heard the report of a pistol, and immediately ran out for an officer. Eddy was found lying on the bed with a seven chambered revolver at his side. He was bleeding from a wound in the breast, and died in half an hour.

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

SENDING TO NEWARK FOR ENGINES.

A fire broke out in the stable of Reuben Dodd, at Bloomfield, N. J., early yesterday morning. The town has no fire apparatus, and as the flames rapidly spread o adjoining property, a request was sent to Newark for assistance, and several engines were dispatched to Bloomfield. Meanwhile the fire communicated to the Bloomfield Hotel, a restaurant, a meat-market, a barbershop, and several outbuildings, all of which were de stroyed. The firemen confined the flames to a district extending 300 feet in Broad-st, and 200 feet in Washing-ton-st. The total loss was about \$30,000. The horel was insured for \$10,000. The loss on furniture and stock in the horel was about \$3,000. The other losses are partly covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have been the work of a incendiary. On last Sunday Dodd's stables, where the flames originated, were twice set on fire by unknown persons.

#### IN VARIOUS PLACES.

PITTSBURG, March 10 .- This morning, at rove Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a few miles from this city, two frame houses were burned. In one of these, two children named Crawford, aged respectively five and three, were burned to death. The loss is \$2,000.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 10 .- The Rock Isand Paper Company's mill, at Milan, was destroyed by fire last night. The company was bankrupt and the property had been advertised for foreclosure sale. The loss is \$40,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

DELPHOS, Ohio, March 10.—Yesterday a fire on the premises of the Union Stave Company destroyed \$10,000 worth of stock It was fully insured.

Dodge City, Kan., March 10 .- The round

ouse of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad here caught fire last night in the oil room and was destroyed, together with two locomotives. Nine engines were saved. The total loss is about \$30,000. APPLETON, Wis., March 10.-The building

ccupied by Conkey & Briggs, insurance agency, and several small shopkeepers, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is \$15,000; insured.

#### RAILROAD NEWS.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO AND THE POOL. It has been reported for several days that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company had abanoned the differential rate agreement which was entered into some time ago between the company and the pool asked about the report yesterday, said only that their asked about the report yestering, and only that their road was an exceedingly modest one, and that it would not even attempt to suggest rates of either passenger or relight traffic. The relations of the road with the pool lines were exceedingly pleasant, it was said by one of the officers of the company, and no reason existed why these harmonious connections should not be continued

LOOKING FOR OFFICES FOR WEST SHORE, The New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad will be opened for business to Albany and Syracuse by June 1. The traffic officers of the company have been looking recently for general freight and pas senger offices which would be convenient to the business of the city. Among other buildings which they have examined are the Scheff building at Hudson and Duane ses, and the Welies building. No. 20 Broadway. No decision had been reached yesterday.

## THE READING CAR TRUST LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The treasurer of he Union Trust Company states that about half the amount of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Car frust loan refused, by the Philadelphia Savings Fund, has been taken.

#### THE FUNERAL OF "JIM" ELLIOTT.

The arrangements for the funeral of "Jim" Elliott, the murdered pugilist, were completed yesterday. The procession will form at one o'clock to-day in front of Mrs. McDavitt's house No. 216 Canal-st., where the body lies. The hearse will e drawn by six gray horses, and followed, it is thought by more than a hundred coaches. Two open baroucles will carry the numerous floral offerings that have been sent to the house. There will be tuirty-six pall-bearers, and beside the numerous friends who will ride the Martins' Association will follow the hearse on foot to the ferry. The procession will move through Canalst. to Centre-st., down Centre-st, to Worth-st., through Worth-st. to Chatham Square, through Division-st. to Chrystic-st., through Chrystic-st. to Conal-st., through Canal-st. to the

st, to Canal-st., through Canal-st. to the Bowery; through the Bowery to Seventh-st., and through Seventh-st. fo the ferry. Four ferry-boats will be in waiting to transport the party to Hunter's Point; thence it will proceed to Calvary Cometery.

The number of callers yesterday was far in excess of that on any previous day. Men and women came and went in a steady stream until after midnight. "That's the last we'll see of poor 'Jim'," said the men; while "God bless his poor dead soull" cried the women. The members of the family are wary with their long death watch, and it will be a relief to them to have the body taken away. Old Mrs. Ellott sis at the head of the colin, hour after hour, and speaks scarcety a word. Numerous floral offerings were sear to the family yesterday, and the odor of the flowers was almost stilling in the close little room in which the body tay. Other floral offerings are expected to-day from a distance.

## YALE COLLEGE ATHLETIC GAMES.

New-Haven, Conn., March 10 .- The fifth rinter meeting of the Yale Athletic Association closed first time the plan of having a ladies' day was successfully carried out, about forty ladies from New-Haven being present in spite of the bad weather. The tag of war between '83 and '84 was won by the seniors by 34 inches. The winning team was composed of Beebe, Rownean Carried and this afternoon with contests in the gymnasium. For the

## NEW YORK'S HOMELESS WAIFS.

A DEFENCE OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Madison hast summer, a number of the delegates from Western States took occasion to inveigh against the action of the Children's Aid Society of New-York in the strongest terms. This is the particular charity whose work consists in gathering from the streets of the great metropolis some of theodeling them in families in the year of those calidren who, though not yet members of the criminal classes, are in a fair way to become so; and in placing them in families in the West, where they may be able to lead healthful and independent lives. The work has been extensively advertised through the interest taken in it by Whitelaw Reid and other prominent New-Yorkers. Its object being the rescue of these wasts from the vice and misery to which the social condition of a great city would probably doom them, the substitution of a healthful and happy future for one of degradation and crime, it has been looked upon as one of the noblest adjuncts of the philanthropic movement. The society, however, was denounced in unmeasured terms, and Mr. Brace, its manager, was accused, somewhat inconsistently, of sending young desperadoes from the East to swell the list of Western criminals, and at the same time of placing well-dispositioned children in families where they would be subjected to such cruel treatment that a few weeks, or months at most, would set them again adrilt upon the w-rid. The Pioneer Press gives place with pleasure to the defence of Mr. Brace, who was in Europe when the attack was made, and who now replies temperately and to the point to the charges made against him. The statistics of Mr. Brace are an adequate refutation of the charges, and are additionally interesting as showing to want extent Minnesota is included in the field of the work. If any one is still acoptical as to its unity, he can confirm or disprove his suspicions by a local investigation. The thought at the foundation of this charity is too hole and beneficent to be discredited by

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH,

PATAL LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLOSION.
ROCKFORD, Ill., March 10.—The boiler of a freight
ngine exploded near Rochelle, on the Northwestern Railnoid, to-day, killing the engineer and fatally lajuring the tre-TREASURER INDICTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT, BOSTON, March 10.—Harvey W. Follansbee, the crauling treasurer of the Boston Police Relief Association ras indiced to day on four counts charging the embezzlement

AN OYSTERMAN DROWNED. NEW-HAVEN, Coun., March 10.—Obed Lindsley, ge twenty-five, was drowned in the Quinniplac River this thermon, by his syster sharple capazing. CHESTER Penn., March 10 —The jury in the case of samuel dast, the cancer doctor, charged with mansiaughter in having caused the death of Mrs. James. Armstrong whom he treated for cancer, to-day returned a v-r dict of not

SENTENCED FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.
PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Thomas Maher, jr., isaac L. Street and Joseph Myers, convicted of making a randinent return as election officers, were each sentenced o-day to three months imprisonment, fined \$100 and distranchised for the period of four years.

franchised for the period of four years.

HEARING IN BARBER'S CASE POSTPONED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—George C. Barber, charged with attempting to negotiate \$10,000 in forged bonds of the Albany and Susquebanna Ralifood, was brought before Magnetrate Martin this afternoon, and, as a person for whom the detectives have been searching has not been arrested, the hearing was adjourned until Saturday.

#### WATER COMMISSION REPORT.

A TALK WITH CONTROLLER CAMPBELL.

NEED OF MORE WATER .- REPORT OF CHIEF EN-GINEER NEWTON ON SITES FOR RESERVOIRS. Controller Campbell, who was for three years

at the head of the Department of Public Works, was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday what he thought of the report of the Water Commission. He replied:

"I have only had time to glance over it hastily. As to the advisability of constructing a new aqueduct, no one conversant with the details of our water system will deny that it is needed, and that with the city's increasing population each year the need becomes more pressing In 1876 and 1877, when we were threatened with a short water supply, the present condust was large enough The trouble was then that we had not storage capacity for a reserve supply. To remedy this, the large reservoir at Brewster's Station was built, nearly doubling the reserve supply. Before I left the Department of Public Works the need of a new aqueduct was becoming appa-rent. It was not a good time to urge it then, however. The country was just recovering from the long period of financial depression, and no one could be found who thought it advisable to begin a work that would cost probably at least \$20,000,000. The old aqueduct was repaired and strengthened to enable it to deliver 95,000,-000 gallons daily."

"What do you think of the proposed Quaker Bridge Dam Reservoiri"

"That is a matter that I was questioned about by the Water Commission. I told them that I had not made a careful study of the project, and therefore would be un willing to speak of it as an engineer. It is a question, of ourse, whether it is advisable to depend on one structure for the entire water supply of the city. Should any disaster happen to it the city would be in a very bad strait. Constructing a number of storage reservoirs would obviate this difficulty. If one gave way there would be others to draw upon. Then, too, comes up the question whether so large a body of stagnant water would be as good from a sanitary point of view as several lesser reservoirs. The water drawn from the latter would have twenty or thirty miles to run before entering the Croton Lake, and would thus have an opportunity to become purified by contact with the atmosphere. We all know that running water is deemed much more healthful than stagnant. That, however, is a matter

for scientists to discuss."
"The amount of damages—for land—to be taken for the aqueduct and overflowed by the proposed Quaker Bridge Dam Reservoir, is not computed by the Water Commis-

"I noticed that. It would, of course, be a large amount. New roads would also have to be constructed in place of those submerged in the Croton valley. Then oo, the report does not make it plain whether the estimated cost includes the crossing of the Harlem River, and carrying the increased volume of water to the Central Park reservoirs. I think, too, that the aqueduct could not be built in the time mentioned by the Water Commission. Besides, it would be of no use to finish it before the dam was constructed which is to deliver the water intended to flow through it. I think that six or seven years will clapse from the time work is begun on the proposed dam and aqueduct before water is deliv-ered into the city through the aqueduct."

The report of Isaac Newton, Chief Engineer of the

Croton Aqueduct, and the opinion of the consulting en-gineers, made to Mayor Edson and the Water Commission, have been made public. Mr. Newton was requested to report in writing on the extent and location of storage reservoirs required in the Croton basin for a daily supply or 150,000,000, 200,000,000, 250,000,000, and 300,000, 000 gallons of water, and to append the opinion of the consulting engineers. He states that the Croton River has very wide fluctuations in its discharge its daily flow at the present dam being sometimes as high as 2,000,-000,000 gallous per day, while it is frequently as low as 10,000,000 gallons. Because of this variation immense storage capacity is required to secure an adequate supply to the city. The amount of storage required increases in a higher ratio than the daily supply, because as this supply increases a larger amount of stored water must be drawn for a greater length of time in order to make up for the deficiency in the natural flow of the river. For instauce, while 9,000,000,000 gallons of stored water are required to maintain a daily supply in a dry year of 100,000,000 gallons, not less than 30,000,000,000 galons would be required to maintain a daily supply of 200,000,000 gailons. Tables are submitted by Mr. Newton showing the total storage necessary to be added to the natural flow of the Croton River for the various amounts called for, and the average daily natural flow of the Croton River at the Croton Dam. The location of the various reservoirs and proposed reservoir sites are given, with the storage capacity of each, the drainage area. and the mean annual rainfall for a series of years. Various available sites for a new aqueduct dam are

The consulting engineers are John B. Jervis, who built the present Croton Aqueduct; James B. Francis, who constructed the Lowell water works : George S. Greene, who was for a long time Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct; Julius W. Adams, who built the Brooklyn water works; and Robert K. Martin, who was in chi the construction of the Baltimore water works. They

It is not probable that a daily supply of over 150,000,-000 to 175,000,000 gallons could be relied on in a dry year with an anuednet depending for its storage water or reservoirs placed up in the Croton basin, and it would be far from wise to construct a new conduit without being sure of an adequate amount of water for it to convey. We do not think the time necessary for the construction of the works would materially differ in either case. The dam proposed near the Quaker Bridge we think can be built in about the same time as the new aqueduct. With the same amount of storage and an equal capacity of aqueduct the Quaker Bridge plan will cost less than the other. We have examined the prices allowed by the Chef Engineer, and we think they are sufficient to cover the kind of work provided for. We would say that we rully concur with the views relating to the plan of a dam near the mouth of the Croton River expressed by the Chief Engineer. We therefore unhealtainely recommend the Quaker Bridge plan as the best; in fact, the only plan that can consistently with the best interests of the city be adopted for securing a large additional water supply from the Croton basin.

## THE COURTS.

BEQUESTS OF THE MISSES BURR. John H. Riker began some time ago an action in the Supreme Court against the Society of the New-York Hospital and about eighty other defendants, mostly charitable institutions in this city, to obtain a judicial construction of the wills of the late Mary and Margaret Burr, and also for a decree for a separation of the estates of the two testatrices. The case came up yes terday before Judge Daniels, who sat specially for the purpose of trying it. It is said that he is the only Justice of the Supreme Court in this district who is not disqualified to sit by reason of some interest in or connec-

tion with some of the defendant institutions.

John E. Parsons appeared for the executor, and the various defendants were represented by an army of counsel. Counsel also appeared for the next of kin of the Misses Burr, who assert that the beques a to charit, able institutions in the will of Margaret Burr are void, on the ground that the will was not executed as long a time before her death as the statute requires. It is also asserted that many of the charitable institutions as med in the two wills are disquainted by statute from taking the bequests made to them. The counsel yesterday were not ready to go on with the trial, and were unable to agree upon a day in the future. Justice Danleis ordered the case to be put upon the calendar. A motion to have it set down for trial could then be made at any time. tion with some of the defendant institutions.

MR. REIFF'S SECURITY FOR COSTS. A motion was made yesterday before Judge Truax, in the Superior Court, Chambers, to compel Iosiah C. Reiff, the plaintiff in the suit brought recently to restrain the Western Union and the Mutual Union Telegraph Companies from carrying into effect the contract by which the lines of the latter company are to be leased to the former, to increase his security for costs and damages, or else to allow the temporary injunction order to be vacated. Judge Truax said that it would be better to make the motion before Judge Freedman, who granted the temporary injunction, and who has now under consideration the motion to continue it during trial. to restrain the Western Union and the Mutual Union

## CIVIL NOTES.

Justice Barrett yesterday, in the Supreme Court, appointed Hewlett Scudder as custodian of the estate of Henry Prouse Cooper, pending a trial before a judge and an ordinary jury of the question of Mr. Coopre's sanity. He declares that he feels bound to protect the estate from waste and destruction until it shall be determined whether or not Mr. Cooper is capable of

The suit in the Supreme Court recently begun by William H. Hamilton against Birch & Backus is said to have been discontinued, and the partnership formerly existing between Mr. Hamilton and the defend-auts is also said to have been dissolved.

## BODIES NOT RECOGNIZED.

The bodies of the two men supposed to have been drowned in the Washington-st. gap disaster on Friday morning have not been recovered. Gilbert Kearney, the captain of the tugboat, was arrested yesterday on a charge of manslaughter and arrangued before Justice Stilising in the First District Police Court. Justice Stilising required him to furnish \$1,000 bail to appear for examination on maximatical Saturday morning, and his employer, U. V. Washburn, became his bondsman,

"Papa," said a jealous little boy, "I do wish you would put Alice down." "Why, don't you like to have me hold her !" "Yes," was the reply, "by Pan afraid you'll drop her."